The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,511—NEW SERIES — BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
— SURAT ..	3142	530	A.W.Adamson	17th Nov.
* HYDASPES ..	2861	500	G. Scrivener	22nd ,,
L. CATHAY ..	2363	500	W. M. Robbie	24th ,,
— KASHGAR ..	2621	450	R. G. Murray	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR ..	2733	500	M. de Horne ...	8th ,,
— VENETIA ..	2726	500	A. B. Daniell ..	15th ,,
L. LOMBARDY ..	2726	500	W. E. Breeze...	22nd ,,
— MALWA ..	2369	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,, 1883.
—. BRINDISI ..	3542	550	R. B. Hasclwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH ..	3130	619	J. H. Chapman .	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ ..	4191	750	A. H. Johnson .	19th ,,
— SURAT ..	3142	530	A. W. Adams..	26th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins,	2nd Feby.

* Extra Steamer.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
MIRZAPORE.....	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th Nov.
ROME.....	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES.....	4101	750	W.D. Anderson ...	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.....	29th ,, 1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Cochin and back ... do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months).....	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	765

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports or Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R	500	I Class ..R	520
II do.....	340 } Including wines.	II do.	350 } Including wines.
III do.....	160 } Including food.	III do.	155 } With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday.....1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday.....15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R	95	Brighton Route R	10
,, II do.	70	do. ..	58
From Naples, I do.	do. ..	145	do. .. 150
,, II do.	do. ..	105	do. .. 93

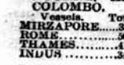
For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 2, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.



THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.

Via Calais and Dover (Mail). ....½..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....½..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 24th December.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.
STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
PANDORA (new)...G. Sturli.....		3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)...P. Crillovich ...		3,500	550	8th Jan. 1883
HELIOS.....A. Tercic		2,000	400	8th Feb

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	230	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
HELIOS.....A. Tercic		2,000	400	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500
WISTOW HALL	2,700	400
RYDAL HALL	2,700	400
SPEKE HALL	2,700	400
MERTON HALL.....	4,100	500

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

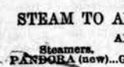
N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
25, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP OWNERS COMPANY, LIMITED.



THEIR magnificent Atlantic going steamer the BRITISH KING.
3,700 tons Register, built of steel by the Celebrated Builders of the White Star Line, will sail hence to Liverpool about the end of November.

Her State Rooms are large, and are reserved for only two Passengers in each.

She carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Fare, Rs. 462.

She is expected to make the passage in 25 days.

For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BOOLDANA, 2,823 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 1,937 Tons, on 19th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 tons, on MONDAY, 27th November, 1882.

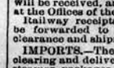
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th November, 1882. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.



S. S. ROUMANIA, 3,395 tons, 500 H.P., Capt. JAS. LAIRD, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on the 18th November.

For passages apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 10th Nov., 1882. Agents.

LEVANT AND EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

THE new s. s. ADOWA, 100 A. 1, will SAIL on or about the 16th instant, for ADEN, JEDDAH, and HODEIDAH with cargo and passengers.

For particulars apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1882. Agents.

N. V. CURRANÉE AND Co.,

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKETCLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1 12
,,	,, 250	4 0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
,,	,, 250	4 0
THOMSON'S. Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
,,	,, 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	2 0
,,	,, 250	4 8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
,,	,, 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	,, 100	2 4
,,	,, 250	5 0
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	,, 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins.	each	1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian	,,	0 14
Barley, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins....	,,	0 10
Groats, do, do. do. do....	,,	0 10
Baking Powder, Borwick's, large size....	,,	0 12
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, in packets....	,,	0 7
Do. do. do. tins....	,,	0 9
Gelatine, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 4
Hard's Infant's Food.....	per packet	0 10
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut.....	per oz.	0 14
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory & Moore's,	per tin	0 10
Do. do. do.	per doz.	6 12
Maccaroni, the finest, 2 lb. tins	each	1 8
Mellin's Food, for Infants and Invalids..	,,	0 14
Do. do. do. large size..	,,	1 8
Nestle's Milk Food.....	,,	1 2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lb. tins..	,,	0
Pearl's Barley, in 2 lb. tins	,,	0 8
Revalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tins.....	,,	2 4
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles ..	,,	0 8
Tapioca, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	,,	0 10
Vermicelli, finest white, 2 lb. tins.....	,,	1 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.....MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
3RD GRAND FASHIONABLE SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, NOV. 14.
LORD LYTTON'S POPULAR 5 act play, the
LADY
OF
LYONS.

The late LORD LYTTON, in one of his letters to HERR BANDMANN, says :—"I am not surprised at your success as Claude Melnotte ; from what I have seen of your Richelieu I quite expected it."

PAULINE.....MISS LOUISE BEAUDET.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE..HERR BANDMANN.

Supported by the entire new
LONDON COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15.
EAST LYNNE, EAST LYNNE,
OR THE
ELOPEMENT.
THURSDAY, NOV. 16,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
IN PREPARATION,
PATIENCE AND RICHARD III.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Transferable Family Tickets available on any night (excepting Benefits) can now be had at the Box Office, Gaiety Theatre, in packets of 8, at a reduction of 12½ per cent. as follows :—Eight Stall Tickets Rs. 28. Eight Pit Stall Tickets Rs. 21, Eight Pit Tickets Rs. 14. Box Office open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to all parts of the house excepting Back Seats, which will be 12 annas.

Reservation of Seats at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

CONSIGNEES of GENERAL CARGO per s.s. COCHIN are informed of her arrival and requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING to our office for COUNTERSIGNATURE and TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo at Carmac-bunder.

All claims for short delivery must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they cannot be admitted under any circumstances.

RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.
Bombay, 13th November, 1882.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS which is carried on under the name, style, and firm of MOOLJEE WELLJEE and Co. as MUCCADUM and GENERAL MERCHANT, in which deceased WELLJEE NAGJEE had SHARE, which aforesaid SHARE has been DISCONTINUED or CEASED from THIS DAY.

મુલજી વેલજીની કુંપની.
MOOLJEE WELLJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th November, 1882.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD-MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company convened for THIS DAY is, in the absence of the necessary quorum ADJOURNED (in accordance with Clause 36 of the Articles of Association) to MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time).

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1882.

NOW READY,
LETTS'S DIARY
FOR
1883,
OF
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
AT
COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, MEADOW-STREET, FORT,
AND
POONA, EAST-STREET.

THE MOREHEAD MEMORIAL FUND.

FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late Dr. CHARLES MOREHEAD wishing to CO-OPERATE with the Committee, formed in Bombay, may kindly SEND their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK OF BOMBAY credit of the above-named Fund, or to the Honorary Secretary, 23, Rampart Row. The form of Memorial will depend upon the amount collected, proposals being an Exhibition at the University or a Tutorship at the Grant College, or an annual Oration at the Grant College Medical Society. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

J. C. LISBOA, G. G. M. C.
H. CARTER, M. D.
C. F. KHORY, G. G. M. C.,
Honorary Secretary.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of 413 HEEL CHAINS (according to muster) Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay, up to noon of MONDAY, the 20th instant.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money, viz. 2½ per cent., in Treasury Receipt.

No Earnest Money in Cash will be received.

In the event of Earnest Money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted, the Earnest Money will be forfeited to Government.

J. S. D. BOLTON, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 9th November, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDRES will be received at NOON in December next, at the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified for 1883-84, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend :—

Bombay	Cotton Suttrungees, under Schedule No. 19	On 7th December 1882.
Poona ,, ,,		
Ahmednagar..		
Belgaum.....		
Ahmedabad ..	Cotton Sheets, under Schedule No. 20	
Deesa ,, ,,		
Mhow ,, ,,		
Nusseerabad..	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads under Schedule No. 16	Do. 11th do.
Karachi		
Hyderabad		
Baroda.....	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads under Schedule No. 16	Do. 11th do.
Bombay	Spirits of Wine rectified under Schedule No. 40..	Do. 13th do.
	McDougall's Disinfecting Powder, under Schedule No. 41	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money in Treasury Receipt, viz. 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No Earnest Money in cash will be received.

Further Security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of Earnest Money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the Earnest Money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, October 31, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at NOON in December next, at the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for the General Contract for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted) for 1883-84, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend :—

Bombay	Cotton Suttrungees of good quality, as per muster, under Schedule No. 33.	On 7th December 1882.
Poona ,, ,,		
Ahmedabad ..	Cotton Sheets, of good quality, as per muster, under Schedule No. 34 ...	
Karachi		
Mhow ,, ,,		
Bombay	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads, under Schedule No 38	Do. 11th do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money in Treasury Receipt, viz. 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No Earnest Money in cash will be received.

Further Security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of Earnest Money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the Earnest Money will be forfeited to Government.

A PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Oct. 31, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of BOAT TONNAGE and LAND CARRIAGE, under Schedule No. 23A, to the Commissariat Department, Bombay, for the year 1883-84.

Tenders will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay, on 11th December next, at NOON, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest Money, in Treasury Receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No Earnest Money in cash will be received.

Further Security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of Earnest Money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the Earnest Money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1882.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.					Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
54	0	... Special invalid	... BRANDY	... O. O. O. O.	...	54	0
		Matured expressly for Medicinal use, 15 years old.					
33	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	...	33	0
		The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft, and delicate.					
30	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	...	30	0
		A choice matured Spirit.					
26	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	...	26	0
		Good and pure.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.					
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	...	22	8
		Soft, mellow, and mild.					
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	...	15	0
		A good wholesome spirit.					
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior	...	18	0
		Pure and fine by age.					
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	...	17	0
		High quality and delicate flavour.					
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	...	22	8
		An exquisite spirit softened by age.					

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
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SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
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OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

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BIRTHDAY CAKES and all kinds of CONFECTIONERY made to order on the shortest notice.

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BREAKFASTS always ready from 8 a.m. until 12 a.m.
TIFFINS from 12 a.m. until 3 p. m.
DINNERS from 7 p.m. until 8-30 p.m.
COLD HAM AND HAM SANDWICHES, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c., &c., always ready.
TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c., &c.

"THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT,
OPPOSITE TREACHER AND CO.'S FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

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PRESENTATION WATCHES
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEY-LESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... „ 350, 380, 400, 425.

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... „ 390, 450, 500, 550.

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point, and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

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AVELING AND PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, etc.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH	...Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, etc.
CROWLEY AND CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS AND PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, etc.
EDINGTON AND SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE AND KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO., LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE J. AND H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM AND CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON AND STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, etc.
HOWARD'S	..Patent Roof Ventilators.
LEE AND SONS'	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
MOIR, CRANE AND CO.	...Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, etc.
MORTON & CO. (LD.) FRANCES,	..Wire Fencing Ornamental Gates, etc.
PROCTOR AND WALLIS'	...Patent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
RANSOME AND CO., A.	...Wood Working Machinery.
SILICATE PAINT CO.	...Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, etc.
WILSON AND CO. ALEX.	...Launch Engines, etc.

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BYCULLA IRON WORKS,
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GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROFESSOR MORITZ SIEGL.

THE MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR begs to announce to the public that he has secured the services of a company of talented artistes, just arrived from Europe, who will give a series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock precisely. The following is the programme for

TO-NIGHT.

1.	MARCH	Dostali ... Stark.
2.	OVERTURE	Dichter und Bauer ... Suppe.
3.	WALTZ	Goldschmids Tochterlein ... Fetras.
4.	POTPOURRI	Faust ... Fischer.
5.	POLKA	Burschikos ... Schumann.
6.	MAZURKA	Souvenir di Mostar ... Wachter.
7.	SELECTION	Tannhauser ... Wagner.
8.	WALTZ	Les Syreas ... Waldtenfel.
9.	POLKA	Sphinx ... Bloch Gomp.
10.	GALOP	Zum Stelldicheim ...

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 8-30 p.m.

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With her
GREAT DRAMATIC AND COMEDY COMBINATION,
WILL APPEAR AT THE GAIETY THEATRE
During the Season.

DAVE CARSON, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

MISS POMEROY has enjoyed a most prosperous season at Brisbane, from whence she was to take her Company on to Sydney to play eleven nights, after which she embarks for India, and should reach Calcutta by the next mail, due on the 22nd instant.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES "INDIAN DAILY NEWS," THURSDAY, Nov. 9TH, 1882.

TO THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY
INDIA'S OWN ENTREPRENUER FOR THE PAST 21 YEARS. A SUBSCRIPTION NEVER ASKED FOR, AND NOW NONE REQUIRED.

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The Public Obdt. Servant,
DAVE CARSON.

MORENAS & CO.

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WINES.
SPIRITS.
PASTRY.
COMFITS.

ICES—Every day three kinds of Ices are prepared			...Per glass	Ans. 4
CREAM SODA	...	...	,,	,, 4
BRANDY—Exshaw No. 1	...	...	,,	,, 8
,, Hennessy * * *	...	...	,,	,, 8
,, Treacher's Heart Label			,,	,, 8
,, Hennessy*	...	...	,,	,, 6
WHISKY—Encore	...	...	,,	,, 6
,, Kinhan's L L	...	...	,,	,, 6
,, J.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

MARKET closed for Dewallee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ilios, 1,296 tons, Captain R. M. Clarkson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE ship St. Elmo, 1,428 tons, Captain S. Smith, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Liverpool (20th June), brought a cargo of 2,302 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, 1,232 tons, Captain W. Louted, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (28th Sept.), Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Carey, Mr. Bruce, Mrs. Greaves, and 175 deck.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, 1,338 tons, Captain F. B. Thomson, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Mauritius (31st October), brought a cargo of 23,505 bags sugar, 4 packages merchandise, and the following passengers :—Revd Mr. A. Weld, Mr. G. Rustichill, Miss Louise Rustichill, Mr. Charles Rustichill, eight natives, five deck, and 50 lascars of the wrecked steamer.

THE steamer Canton, 2,723 tons, Captain Dannel, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Marseilles (22nd October,) with Mr. G. R. Fra as a passenger and the following cargo :—3 cases saffron, 849 boxes brandy, 1 case matches, 1 case perfumery, 2 cases chinaware, 2 packages glassware, 105 cases eau-de-cologne, 27 packages piecegoods, 18 packages azics, 50 cases sulphur, 2 cases gold thread, 1 case silk, 160 packages iron boxes, 12 packages iron, 10 packages lead, and 5 packages lead pipes. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
11	Canton (s)	Dannel	Marseilles, Oct. 22.
13	Goa (s)	Louted.....	London, Sept. 28.
	Rosshire (s)	Hewet	Cardiff, Oct. 9.

[illegible] Destination.
[illegible] rrachee.
[illegible] bwnuggur.
[illegible] loading yester-
[illegible] Kurrachee.

EMBER 13.

A. C. A. Hoosein.

[illegible] Muir and Co.
[illegible] o paint, 20 drums
[illegible] d oil, A. Abdool

[illegible] Sumsoodin.
[illegible] ajee Dada Abba ; 8
[illegible] es window glasses,
[illegible] andles, Goolamally
[illegible] ines other sorts, and
[illegible] hmed.

[illegible] Brandenburg and Co.

OVEMBER 13.

[illegible] L.
[illegible] Jairam Dayal ; 2,000
[illegible] 44 bales goat hair,
[illegible] unchordas Mourjee ;
[illegible] 0 bales wool, Nanjee,
[illegible] Kessowjee ; 7,500 cwts
[illegible] ay, Muir and Co ; 120
[illegible] 81 bales cotton and
[illegible] an Poonsey.

[illegible] eek and Co.

[illegible] . Moir and Co.
[illegible] K.
[illegible] and 494 cwts linseed,

[illegible] E.
[illegible] ockhart and Co ; 10,500
[illegible] ngellyseed. E. Spinner
[illegible] Volkart Brothers ; 20

[illegible] LES.
[illegible] lkart Brothers ; 10,000
[illegible] Masotti and Co.
[illegible] llyseed and 30 cwts
[illegible] cwts gingellyseed, and
[illegible] Brothers.
[illegible] i Brothers.
[illegible] Brothers.

[illegible] TTA.
[illegible] aram Surujmull.

[illegible] BSERVATIONS.

[illegible] SERVATORY.
[illegible] mber, 1882.
[illegible] *If an hour after 6 a. m*
[illegible] *p. m., Madras Time.*
[illegible] h. ..... 29·914
[illegible] ..... 78·3
[illegible] ..... 70·7
[illegible] ..... 67·3
[illegible] ..... ·700
[illegible] ky clouded=8). 1·4
[illegible] ad at 6½ p. m.).. 83·9
[illegible] at 10½ a. m.).... 71·1
[illegible] , E, ENE, NW, WNW
[illegible] NW, NNW, NNE,
[illegible] 195
[illegible] 12-30 a. m.

[illegible] LLIGENCF.

[illegible] MBER 10.
[illegible] N. I., on leave, from
[illegible] l.
[illegible] uty, from Belgaum.
[illegible] Dharwar.
[illegible] Musketry, on duty,
[illegible] L., on leave, from
[illegible] Rangers, on duty.
[illegible] eave, from Kirkee
[illegible] from Matheran.
[illegible] ool, on duty, from
[illegible] e, on leave, from
[illegible] MBER 10.
[illegible] o Aden.
[illegible] m leave, to Mian
[illegible] join, to Satara.
[illegible] n, to Kirkee.
[illegible] Cavalry, on duty,
[illegible] eave, to Jubbul-
[illegible] llahabad.
[illegible] sseerabad.
[illegible] Kurrachee.
[illegible] sketry, on duty,
[illegible] llahabad.
[illegible] how.
[illegible] ent, on duty, to

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 13.

The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—

Vols. L. J. Aquino, T. Trutuein, R. Gillespie, J Hanson, S. Ferne, H. Carroll, W. Dichie, J. R. Alphonso, W. C. Burby, J. H. Burby, E. Boufour W. Stoutt, M. Mathews, to D Company, Vol. R. Jones, to F Company.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 4th Novr.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Station Staff—Major H. C. Marsh, S. C., 2nd in Command 18th Bengal Cavy., to be Station Staff Officer.

13th N. I.—Col. R. Worsley, Bengal Infy., Offg. Comdt. 25th N. I. to be Comdt, vice Watson, retired. Dated 19th Oct. 1882.

25th N. I.—Lieut. E. H. V. Haldane, Connaught Rangers, a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 19th Oct. 1882.

27th N. I.—Lieut. C. E. Johnson, South Yorkshire Regt., a candidate for the B. S. C. to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 20th Oct. 1882.

39th N. I.—Lieut. F. C. Colomb, Scottish Rifles, a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation. Dated 18th Oct. 1882.

43rd N. I.—Lieut. A. L. Barrett, Wing Officer and Qrmr., to be Adjt., vice Goldney, vacated on promotion to Capt.

Lieut. R. H. Twigg, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr., vice Barrett.

Col. H. M. G. Purvis, R. A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Lucknow, to which latter station he is transferred for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the undermentioned officers of the R. A., are directed to proceed to England.

Col. C. J. Tyler, from Jubbulpore, on promotion to regimental Col.

Major and Bt. Lieut. Col. W. T. Budgen, from Saugor, to join the Depot Southern Division, to which he has been transferred.

Major H. P. Darwall, from Nowgong to join the Depot Scottish Division, to which he has been transferred.

Major W. L. Hutchinson, from Peshawar, to join K Baty. 4th Bgde., into which he has been promoted.

Major W. Mallins, from Morar, to join A Baty. 1st Bgde, into which he has been promoted.

Capt. E. J. K. Priestely, from Peshawar, to join No. 3 Baty. 1st Bgde. Lancashire Division, into which he has been promoted.

Lieut. F. E. Allsopp, from Kalabagh, to join Riding establishment, to which he has been appointed.

Lieut.-Col. T. VanStranbenzee, R. H. A., is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Meerut, for duty with the R. A., at that station.

Major E. Wighton, R. A., is directed to proceed from Benares to Sutna and O Baty. 4th Bgde., into which he has been promoted.

Major T. R. Disney, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meerut to Gibraltar, and join No. 9 Baty. 1st Bgde. North Irish Division, into which he has been promoted.

The candidates named below have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the undermentioned standards agreeably to the provisions of Section 24, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Higher Standard in Persian.—Lieuts. J. W. G. Tulloch, 2nd Bn. R. W. Surrey Regt. ; L. C. Dundas, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. ; J. F. Nixon, 18th Bengal Cavy. ; and H. S. Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers.

Higher Standard in Hindustani.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. F. Shea, and Capt. and Bt. Maj. H. T. Lugard, R. A. ; Capts. F. J. W. Eustace, R. H. A. ; and J. C. R. Glasgow, 1st Bn. Suffolk Regt. ; Lieuts. W. J. Honner, and A. H. C. Birch, R. A. ; A. L. Phillips, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt. on probn, 28th N. I. ; F. V. Whittall, 1st Bn. Leinster Regt. ; H. Wright, 11th Bengal Lancers ; C. Le G. Justice, 13th N. I. ; J. A. Brown, 2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlrs. ; W. Giles, 21st N. I. ; J. Strachey, 11th N. I. ; E. D. Seres, 11th N. I. ; L. E. Elliott, 2nd Bn. Liverpool Regt. ; E. J. Medley, 3rd Bengal Cavy. ; A. C. Hamilton, 1st Bn. K. O. Borderers, on probn. 25th N. I. ; J. M. Fleming, 1st Bn. K. O. Borderers, on probn. 4th N. I. ; H. M. Jackson, R. E. ; E. H. V. Haldane, 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers ; F. G. Johnson, 24th N. I. ; F. O. Anderson, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt. on probation 6th Pun. Infy. ; R. P. Grove, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt., attached 6th P. I. ; C. E. Wyncoll, 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers, attached 5th N. I. ; P. H. H. Massy, 6th Dragoon Guards ; Sergt. H. E. Harradine, 1st Bn. Leinster Regt. Pts. R. Walton, 1st Dragoon Guards, and J. Abbott, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.

Major H. B. Ringscote, R. A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to Bellary, and join R. Baty. 1st Bgde. into which he has been promoted.

Major A. W. R. Becher, General List Cavy., lately Offg. Squad. Comdr. 7th Bengal Cavy., is posted to Lucknow for general duty.

Major L. F. Jamieson, S. C., having been relieved of the officiating charge of the Govt. Cattle Farm, Hissar, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st Bn. Yorkshire Regt.—Liut. H. F. T. Macartney, (Wing Officer on probation 9th N. I.,) from 16th Oct. to 15th Dec., to remain in Calcuta to study the native languages, in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. dated 3rd June 1882.

6th N. I.—Col. R. H. Inglis (Bengal Infy.), to remain at Mussoorie, from 16th to 26th Oct. on private affairs in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. dated 1st May.

39th N. I.—Major R. H. F. Rennick, (S. C.,) to Dharmsala and Kulu, from 30th Oct. to 29th Nov. on urgent private affairs.

23rd Pioneers,—Lieut. W. H. Jameson, S. C., for 16th Oct. to enable him to rejoin, in extension of sixty days' privilege leave, from 17th Aug. to the 15th Oct., granted him by the General Officer Comdg. the Lahore Division.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

2nd Batn. Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. C. H. I. Hopkin for fifteen months, on private affairs, with permission to spend the first two months in India.

2nd Bat. Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut. D. Craigie Halkett, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

R. A.—Lieut. Col. H. J. Thornton, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn. Scottish Rifles.—Lieut. H. Lysons, V. C., for fifteen months, on private affairs.

FOR SALE.

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BEING

A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

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BY

W. E. H.

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The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

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DR. C. F. KHORY

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany, Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Pianio.....Rs.	750
Sympathetic square ..... "	825
Semi-grand, on three legs ..... "	1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have ecommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonia's from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

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BY SINA.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GLOVER—November 8, at Mount Grange, Edinburgh, the wife of Thomas C. Glover, Contractor, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GREAVES—November 11, on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, off Porebunder, James Greaves, late of Bombay, aged 51 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROOKES—November 5, at Peshawur, the wife of W. Brookes, Barrack Sergeant, Officiating Barrack Master, of a daughter.

BURNETT—November 1, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. F. Burnett, A.M.D., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1882.

WE reprinted a few days ago a paragraph from a London "Service" paper stating that it was under consideration to transfer Aden from the jurisdiction of the Indian authorities to that of the Colonial Office. We do not know on what grounds this announcement is made, but if the origin of the information is not more trustworthy than the editorial comments with which it is accompanied, we should be inclined to place little reliance on its authenticity. The Government of Bombay would not be likely to object to the transfer of its dependency to the Colonial, or any other, Department, which would consent to take it over ; but we doubt very much whether Lord Kimberley is anxious to obtain possession of such an unremunerative station. It is alleged against Aden that it wears "a slatternly, uncared-for, neglected appearance" which evidences the feeble character of its local administration. It is admitted that its natural disadvantages are great. "There are *(sic)* neither water nor vegetation on the rock. Rain seldom falls, and all supplies have to come from the outside. Still the climate is very healthy, and not oppressively hot. The thermometer has been rarely known to rise above 90° even during the hottest months !" The mark of interrogation is interpolated, and, we think, justifiably. Those acquainted with the sterile promontory will be surprised to learn this new thermometrical reading of the temperature of Aden. Other authorities, the Administration Report of Bombay for example, which is quite as reliable as the *Army and Navy Gazette*, place the *average* annual temperature at close upon 90°. The actual maximum shade temperature is always over 100°, and the mercury has been known to touch 107° at two o'clock in the morning. It would appear, according to the London paper, that although the station has been in our possession for upwards of forty years "scarcely any serious attempt has been made to render the place even habitable, and still less to extend to it the permanent effects of British government." Against the first clause of this indictment the hopelessness of the enterprise might not unfairly be urged in extenuation of the executive authorities. As for the second, it merits some further consideration.

It would, perhaps, be excusable to require some stricter definition of the "permanent effects of British rule" than is afforded here. If the status of a free port, the enjoyment of peace, an unexampled commercial prosperity, and the expenditure on its behalf of about thirty times its own revenue, constitute any of these effects, then Aden has no reason to complain about the share of benefits which has been allotted to it. Aden is a traditional emporium. It was recognised as such by the most ancient geographical writers, as the names *Romanum Emporium*, and *Arabias Emporion*, formerly applied to it, sufficiently testify. But it may well be doubted whether in all its long history it ever so fully merited the title as during the forty odd years it has been under British rule. Speaking of its condition prior to the British occupation, Captain Haines, who has been rightly described by Major Hunter, in his interesting account of the settlement, as the pioneer of British interests and civilization in south-western Arabia, states : "It will be a happy circumstance when the merchant and traveller can find easy access to the rich provinces of Yemen and Hadhramaut ; when coffee, gums, frankinscence, and other valuable produce, will afford a lucrative return for the merchandise of our own country. . . Aden would thus, no doubt, be gradually recovered from its present servile indigence, and as it receives from British perseverance the first step towards regaining its former grandeur and celebrity, England may, at the same time, find her own views not deteriorated by the effort." The returns of the trade of Aden establish the correctness of Captain Haines's prophecy. During the first seven or eight years after the opening of the Suez Canal the sea-borne trade of Aden nearly trebled. In the year 1870-1 it amounted to Rs. 1,74,74,538. In the financial year 1875-6 it rose to Rs. 3,45,60,635. The year 1880-1 witnessed a scarcity in the interior, and a consequent diminution in some branches. But the external trade of the settlement reached Rs. 3,84,00,915, or Rs. 6,79,089 more than the figure of the previous year. As we have said before, Aden is a free port, and thereby escapes imposts which fall more or less heavily on other portions of the Empire. The local administration of Aden is eminently prosperous. The receipts of the Municipality during the last year reported on amounted to Rs. 80,809, against an expenditure of Rs. 75,991. The balance to the credit of the local funds amounted to Rs. 28,920. Notwithstanding all this commercial activity, Aden receives no less than 15½ lakhs from the revenues of India. Of course, by far the greater portion of this is spent upon purely Imperial purposes, but the Imperial benefits to the settlement, both direct and indirect, far exceed the paltry Rs. 53,000 which constitutes the contribution of Aden to the Indian Treasury.

No one will dispute that Aden as a strategical position is of the widest Imperial value. The London p[illegible] ing that it c[illegible] coaling station[illegible] tralia" is stru[illegible] of the place, i[illegible] not fail to re[illegible] Australia, in [illegible] pendencies of [illegible] its maintenan[illegible] *Army and N[illegible]* be "in fact [illegible] of the East[illegible] that the mon[illegible] be wholly furn[illegible] It is not mere[illegible] part of the ex[illegible] ed, as our co[illegible] The fortifications [illegible] placed in an effective condition, and so far as the requirements of India are concerned, there is little left to be done. But if Aden is to be made a first-class fortress, and constituted an arsenal for the Empire, India will be quite equal to supplying the energy and the enterprise, but it cannot be expected to find more than its fair share of the money. It is very easy for a London paper to write disparagingly of "subordinate officers detached from Bombay," and to imagine that wonders could be effected by "an independent governor taking his orders from home ;" but if anything is to be learned from the experiences of some similar stations blessed with such a delectable administration, we fancy the balance of efficiency and enterprise would be left with the administrators of Aden. There has never been anything to say against the officers stationed at Aden. They have discharged their duties with energy and zeal, and their enterprise has been circumscribed only by their resources. Although fifteen lakhs may seem a large sum to be forwarded annually to Aden, it is really much less than is contributed by the British Exchequer towards the maintenance of Gibraltar and other military and naval stations. Gibraltar itself costs England over a thousand pounds a day, and Malta costs nearly £400,000 a year. Cape Colony and Natal are put down for nearly three-quarters of a million, and Bermuda for nearly £170,000. Hong Kong, notwithstanding the profits derived from the China trade, involves an average annual expenditure of about £100,000, while Cyprus and the Mauritius each absorb nearly £50,000 per annum. Even the rock of St. Helena costs between £20,000 and £30,000 a year. A colonial military station is not managed on such economical principles as is Aden by the Indian authorities. The Governor of Hong Kong receives £6,000 a year, and if the opinion of the inhabitants were taken on the subject, they might throw some light on the benefits of possessing "an independent governor taking his orders from home." In addition to this expensive dignitary, there is a Commander of the Forces with special salary, a Chief Justice at £2,500, a Colonial Secretary with £1,500, and so on. Gibraltar, Malta, and others are equally liberally provided with well-paid officials. To place Aden on a similar footing would involve twice the expenditure now devoted to it. Whether the advantages to be derived are equal to this payment is a question for Her Majesty's Government. India cannot well be asked to do more than she does. When the money is provided there will be no difficulty about the energy and the enterprise.

OUR citizen soldiers have commenced their work in the new drill year fairly well, and we hope there are good prospects of this [illegible] just opened showing a great [illegible] any previous year of the [illegible] is a larger number of na[illegible] lieve some 750) than t[illegible] if only a fair proportion [illegible] the work, as every Volu[illegible] his uniform should, C[illegible] active and popular Ac[illegible] secure a much better a[illegible] lion parades, and conseq[illegible] of efficients and a larg[illegible] than the corps has [illegible] with. There is no la[illegible] Bombay, as a hundred instances every year plainly demonstrate, and as was shown in a marked degree by the spontaneous way in which the fund for entertaining the troops returning from Egypt was subscribed. But it has never yet given the [illegible] to one of the most le[illegible] objects for the display of public spirit that can exist, namely, the improvement and extension of the local Volunteer Rifle Corps. The corps has a strong nucleus of good men who have become Volunteers with the full intention of doing their duty, and doing it, year by year find g[illegible] pleasure in it. has some influential supporters, as well energetic workers, amongst its officers—as Major Bayley, who may be regarded as really the head of the corps and a host in himself, and Captain Tennent, who was the chief mover in founding the corps, and who has, by his own personal exertions, got together by far the largest company. But in spite of such distinguished examples of warm interest in the Volunteer movement on the part of leading citizens, the want of public spirit in this direction is very evident. It is conspicuous in the facts that only one of the six local companies has its full complement of officers ; that one company (F), which when the corps was established was one of the strongest, is in a moribund state for want of officers ; that there are even now only some 750 names on the roll in a place like Bombay, which should have a Volunteer regiment at least a thousand strong. The remarks of His Excellency the Viceroy the other day at Simla, on the occasion of the distribution of shooting-prizes to the Simla Volunteers, apply eminently to Bombay and the Bombay Volunteer Corps. His Excellency said :—"I rejoice to see you here to-day assembled in numbers so considerable ; but I must say that when I look at the many active and stalwart young men whom I see in my walks about Simla, and compare them with the numbers in the Volunteer Corps, my expectations are not altogether satisfied. I think there are many young men here in Simla who ought to be in this corps, and who would do themselves credit and derive great advantage from joining your ranks : and I earnestly trust that all those in high and important positions, who may be unable themselves to enter the ranks of this corps, will use, so far as they legitimately may, that influence which they possess with others younger and more active than themselves, to induce them to show their interest in an institution which I am firmly convinced, if it is solidly established and widely extended, is calculated to confer great benefits upon the inhabitants of this district." We quote the above passage in full, because, substituting Bombay for Simla, the Viceroy's remarks exactly suit our case. By his warm support of the Volunteer movement, exhibited in many ways, Lord Ripon shows the same correct appreciation of the circumstances of the country that has distinguished his government in all matters. The Volunteer army of India has grown remarkably during the last five or six years, and is now a very extensive system, with corps, detachments, or companies in every considerable town and at almost every station along the lines of railway. The importance of such an auxiliary to the regular forces in India it is impossible to exaggerate, it being borne in mind that this Volunteering is not mere "playing at soldiers," with at least a large proportion of the Volunteers, but that a respectable body of well-drilled and intelligent men can be turned out at every station ; while their value as riflemen is sufficiently indicated by the fact that wherever a regimental team of Volunteers meets a regimental team of European soldiers, let alone native sepoys, the Volunteers almost invariably prove themselves the best marksmen. Then, in such an important matter as this of Volunteering, Bombay should not be behind any city of the Empire. At present we are distinctly behind Calcutta (where 660 Volunteers and cadets turned out to the first parade of the season the other day), and, we are afraid, [illegible] Madras also. It is not

[illegible]

We mentioned yesterday the possibility of the Tenasserim being ordered to sail on Saturday. We understand that the Admiral has interested himself in endeavouring to arrange a postponement. Unfortunately, Captain Brent had already fixed her dates at various ports of call, and advised the Government of India. To postpone her departure would be difficult, but as her sailing depends on the arrival of the Crocodile, and that vessel can hardly reach Bombay before Sunday, it is more than probable that all the Indian Marine men engaged in the Expedition will be entertained on Saturday.

VOYAGE IN AN OPEN BOAT DOWN THE HEADWATERS OF THE DEKHAN GANGES.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Now to return to our camp under the peepul tree. We hastened through our tiffin and packed up, for low thunder and dark clouds behind, brewed by the great heat, threatened an elephanta, when rivulets leap to roaring torrents and streams swell by magic into dangerous floods. Wind and tide favoured us, however, and we swept by fields and villages, surprising the inhabitants, who turned out *en masse* to view us. Coming round a bend, we spied three men, evidently getting ready to cross on the usual dry pumpkin floats. We hailed them and found one of them to be a Mussulman Deshmook, or landed proprietor of a tract of country on our left. As he was bound on business to some towns below, we offered to give him a lift, and took him in. He seemed greatly pleased with his kismet, or fate, that had foreordained his taking passage with us, though he showed signs of uneasiness at the rocking of the boat and the rushing of the current. He proved an intelligent passenger, and thoroughly earned his passage with the amount of information afforded us in reply to our many questions. Night now was gathering fast, bemoaning the departure of day, shedding tears in large drops that pelted us like hail. We shot through a deep, narrow, rocky passage, with perpendicular sides, where the entire river was compressed to within 50 yards, just the place where a bridge would prove indispensible, one would think, with an important town on both sides, numbering 6,000 inhabitants, who are now ferried back and forth in an old Bombay dingy. Better still, combine the bridge with a high substantial dam, that could be readily projected here, and which would store up an immense amount of monsoon water, sufficient for power and irrigation the year through. Around the narrows we passed cut into a sort of [illegible] which run up [illegible] fortifying against the [illegible] attitude, under the [illegible] for ages the acropolis of [illegible] ancient town of Newasa, and now in [illegible] visionary society. Adjoining was [illegible] temple with fine cut steps [illegible] down to the water's [illegible] taking advantage of [illegible] sheltered spot, [illegible] of the river, which [illegible] the night while we were [illegible] Our friends had shrewdly taken the precaution to "haul out" for the night on a higher level. Being excessively tired, we were not long in falling asleep, though the wind and tight [illegible] accompanied with dashes of rain at intervals [illegible] disturbed our slumbers, when the low muffled [illegible] from the rapids at Bheirwady, against which [illegible] had all along been warning us four miles down the river, kept creeping up over the surface of the water and whispered us off soothingly to sleep again.

[illegible] ghee [illegible] sleeping [illegible] it would [illegible] early [illegible] greet [illegible] great ground of our [illegible] washed [illegible] quantity [illegible] soon at early dawn, still wishing for a little more sleep, had choice heard, and shoved off in a fleet start just as the deserted streets began to show signs of life. Our friends [illegible] sacrificed [illegible] the town and [illegible] much agitated over the seeming [illegible] remedy to relieve [illegible] Government [illegible] of the year. [illegible] and the [illegible] were [illegible] wingless, and thus though in a better [illegible] state for sweeping them to destruction wholesale, the best that Government ingenuity could devise was to offer an anna for every Dekhan seer (about a quart measure) of locusts' bodies the ryots caught and brought to the kutcheries—a proceeding likely to impoverish Government, before it could appreciably reduce the numbers of these destructive creatures. Less than an hour's run brought us within sight and distinct hearing of rocks that broke up the even flow of the water at irregular intervals from bank to bank, and distorted and twisted the current into painful shapes. No safe passage was visible. We approached the left bank, and I with one of the men jumped out. On examination we found a small channel between two ugly-looking rocks, which by actual measurement was a few inches wider than our boat. Through this the water boiled and foamed, and through this we decided to venture with our craft, in spite of the risk of having a hole [illegible] in her bottom by a submerged boulder. We let her slide. She grazed one side, and then shot through like an arrow. By carefully threading our way beyond, betwixt Scylla and Charybdis several times repeated, we at length got safely over and into still water. Now, we began to indulge in the hope of having most successfully and easily overcome what at one time had threatened to be a serious stop to all further progress. A couple of hundred yards' sail, and we came to a bend where burst upon us a panorama that would feast the eye of an artist. Water tossed up in foam rained down in spray, boulders of basalt worn into fanciful shapes sported with the current, rocks telescoped emitted sand and whirlpools, while the whole river 250 yards wide seemed torn from its entire bed and thrown with a deafening roar into a state of convulsions. The right bank rose precipitous 100ft., crowned at the top with Khullal Pimpri, a village of a dozen houses. Bheirwady, a similar village, was perched up on the left bank. Both places watched our apparent swift progress to dissolution with a curiosity that bordered on the intense. We decided, however, not to gratify them, and turning sharply struck in for the left bank. Bheirwady came down and offered willing hands to assist us. Everything was got out of the boat, and breakfast made ready under a neem tree (*azadirachta Indica*) close above the water. A survey of our surroundings showed the immediate falls fronting us to be in the shape of rapids of some eight to ten feet, further increased by taking into reckoning portions up and down stream. Here, too, would be a capital place for a dam, though of some length, that would set back the water for a great distance, yielding an immense horse power. Within two miles runs the great macadamized road from Poona and Ahmednuggur to Aurungabad. The closest observation failed to disclose the smallest channel or chute down which we might pass our boat, and to force her over under such circumstances would have ended in a complete wreck. At once the two tongas were set up—one of which was run down into the water and the boat slid on to it ; the other was filled with our kit. All this took but a few minutes with so many willing natives at hand, who drew the tongas along the bank and around the worst of the falls, when the boat was slipped off into the water again and rapidly re-loaded. It was with difficulty we gave our orders, as the roar of the waters drowned the voice. Just back of where we embarked was a deep basin, dug out of the rocks by the action of the current, in which sported fish of large size sacred to the goddess Bhowani. Projecting portions of the rock above encircling the basin were besmeared with red ochre (*shendur*) as a signification of the deity. No one who valued his life dared fish there, so we were told. A few years back an Engineer Sahib had strolled that way and tossed in his hook against the protests and warnings of the village. He caught some fish, but paid dearly for his fun, as he was shortly afterwards smitten with blindness ! We thanked the people for their attentions and endorsed our appreciation with a more substantial bukseesh. A distance of several hundred yards brought us to where the river parted, throwing up an island in the middle, the divided current running on each side in a rough treacherous channel. We now regretted launching our boat so far up, but time and position admitted of no delay. We were fast tending to be beached on the island. We put the helm hard aport and made for the left hand stream as the most promising of the two. We [illegible] along at a mad rate, when suddenly a con[illegible]ock struck our keel and brought every one [illegible]p standing, and with one did more than [illegible] sending him flying out into the water. [illegible]t of us barely saved ourselves and all our [illegible] from following suit, into a current that [illegible]ave made sport of our misfortunes. As it [illegible] got a sousing, and a good shaking, while [illegible] fellow grabbed the gunwale and clambered [illegible] Hindoo stoic on terra firma, as spectator of [illegible]ht and attitudes, would have split his sides [illegible]g ; in fact, we ourselves smiled audibly to [illegible] hugging the mast, another the bedding, [illegible] the rifles and dropping down as though [illegible] to the boat, a fourth with outstretched [illegible]eating the air in frantic effort to balance [illegible], and the fifth coming out of his unexpect[illegible]h coughing and wheezing like an old [illegible]tic. The boat meanwhile was drag[illegible] splashing and dashing, hither and thither, [illegible] against this rock and bumping against that, lurching, shipping water ; in short, going into spasms which well nigh capsized everybody and everything. Our greatest fear seemed realized, that we had at last sprung a leak in our boat's bottom ; for how had so much water got inside ? The worst was over when we passed the island and closed up with the other channel, again in deeper soundings. We now baled out the water, and found to our relief that the boat had not been injured. All this time the sun had been doing his level best to scorch us with rays that fairly gave off white heat. My blistered hands, though carefully protected, began to peel and burn as if touched up with stick caustic. Suddenly, the sun passed behind a dark, defined cloud, whose shadow was as welcome as that of a great rock in a desert land ; and as the roar of Bheirwady began fading into low rumblings, new and angry mutterings were heard ahead. Then came, fronting us, a vertical flash that furrowed the clowds from zenith to horizon, exceeding in brightness the light at noon-day, followed by a crash that put to flight flocks of blue pigeons nodding away on beetling cliffs overhanging us, and startled the cattle browsing over on the opposite bank. Hurriedly, we drew up and made fast to the shore. Hardly had we got our tarpaulin spread over us and our things in the boat, when a gust of wind struck us, and down came the rain in torrents. We could not grudge the stoppage, for the shower was most opportune and refreshing. In half-an-hour we were off again, but our men had not eaten a full meal that day, so we drew up on the right, attracted by a most picturesque bank festooned with overhanging trees. After some difficulty we mounted on top, for the black soil, saturated and spongy after the recent shower, made our feet slip as though walking over snow. The spot was called Pimplegaon, and comprised half-a-dozen mud hovels, beside an old fortified enclosure, as indicated by a ruined wall and a large turreted gateway in good preservation. This last afforded us under its archway a delightful shelter, and here we made up for our hurried breakfast by a substantial tiffin. Ascending the gateway, we commanded a fine view to the north of the Aurungabad and Ellora hills, with the solid fort of Dowlatabad between, and close in front of us glistened through peep-holes in the trees the noble Godavery. Towards the south extended the Ahmednuggur ranges, and intervening lay a broad fertile expanse in every shade of green. At a dizzy depth below us trudged along, arm in arm, our old friends, the Pravera and Mula, begrimed with mud and wearied of their long pilgrimage, now apparently accelerating their steps from an intuitive knowledge that they were fast approaching that sacred river, the holy Ganges of Western India, into whose soothing arms they would soon cast themselves, and, like the foot-sore, heart-sick devotee, at last find peace and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

Contrary to agreement, the Commission of Inquiry in Arabi's case deny the evidence submitted in the cross-examination for the defence. The counsel has protested.

Earl Dufferin is urging that the trial be expedited.

THE REVIEW OF THE TROOPS FROM EGYPT.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Her Majesty the Queen will review and decorate the troops returned from Egypt, together with the Indian native officers, on the 18th instant, in St. James's Park.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF JUDGE LAWSON.

The man who attempted to assassinate Judge Lawson is a convict named Delany. He was armed with a revolver, and was seized on the point of firing.

THE PROCEDURE BILL.

Numerous amendments to the second rule of the Procedure Bill have been brought forward.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

Latest advices state] that cholera is decreasing at Mecca.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Nov. 13.

Mail-steamer Kashgar, from China, arrived.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82
4½ per cent. do.	84
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	114
Bar Silver	51⅛
Oriental Bank shares	£16-10
Chartered ,,	£23-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai	£54

Arrivals—Sicily and County of Selkirk.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 12.

At 10 p.m.	73·4

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

,, 6 a.m.	70·5
,, 10 a.m.	78·6
,, 2 p.m.	83·5
,, 4 p.m.	81·3

THE steamer Clan Ranald, which arrived here yesterday from Mauritius, brought fifty lascars of the wrecked steamer Clan Campbell. The European crew and passengers of the Clan Campbell were detained to give evidence before the Marine Court of Inquiry. The steamer appears to have got ashore during a dense fog.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. James Greaves, of the firm of Greaves, Cotton and Co. Mr. Greaves died on board a steamer returning from Kurrachee. He had been suffering from dropsy, and the sea sickness which he endured on the voyage is supposed to have hastened his death. In him the city of Bombay has lost a respected citizen and a prominent and successful merchant.

DR. BLANEY, City Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the European General Hospital, on the body of William Whitten, a Police Inspector, 36 years of age. Several seamen created a disturbance in a liquor-shop in Syud Abdul Raymon-street on Sunday evening. Deceased in trying to capture one of the men, named George Peters, was kicked in the stomach by the man. He fell down, and was taken in a helpless condition to the hospital, where he died at an early hour the next morning. Peters and two other seamen were arrested. The evidence of two witnesses having been taken, the inquest was adjourned for a week.

THE first Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan passed through Jacobabad on the 5th inst., *en route* to Bombay to meet the Agent to the Governor-General, Sir R. Sandeman. A correspondent says that grand preparations are in progress to give the Agent a fitting reception at Sibi.

IT is reported from Kurrachee that an official difference between an officer of the Sind Commission and the immediate head of his Department has led to a report on the subject to the Commissioner in Sind, with the result that the officer in question has been relieved of his duties pending the settlement of the difference which has led to the Commissioner's order.

ADVICES from Cutch have been received at Jacobabad "to the effect that great preparations are being made by the Jamalis and Kinds for a pitched battle with the Mugzees and Umrains soon after the new moon. The reason for this is an old-standing blood feud between the Jamalis and Mugzees; and the other clans have been called to give assistance. The Mugzee Chief, Kaisur Khan, is a powerful Beluch, so are the Rinds; and as a battle is certain, there is sure to be a general rising in Kutchee, and in which the Murris and Bugtis are likely to join. It is to be hoped," a Jacobabad correspondent remarks, "that timely measures will be taken to guard the several railway stations beyond the border."

WE have received a copy of "Essays on the Hindu Family in Bengal," by Bulloram Mullick, B. A., a Small Cause Court Judge at Calcutta, and published by Messrs. Newman and Co.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I., has given Rs. 1,000 to the Punjab University to found Gurmukhi scholarships.

THE origin of the fire in the Camperdown Press Company's Jute Warehouses at Calcutta on the 10th inst. is unknown. There was no loss of life, but the one of property is roughly estimated at twelve lakhs of rupees.

COLONEL RUN JUNG BAHADOOR RANA, one of the sons of the late Sir Jung Bahadoor, who has for several years been resident in Calcutta, is now on his way back to Nepaul, having been summoned by the Khatmandoo Durbar.

THE Viceroy's address at Lahore on local self-government, which we published yesterday, was listened to most attentively, the local paper says, with "for it was felt to be a studied expression of the Government of India's views and determination on a most important matter. For good, or for evil, Lord Ripon's policy must have great results; and it is well for the country that no opportunity should be lost of explaining it in all its bearings, and of insisting on this large experiment being tried in accordance with the principles adopted by the statesmen and administrators who initiated the scheme. In the Punjab, certainly, the Viceroy's speech will be read, as his words were listened to, with the most careful attention; and, we may be sure, the allusions which are made to the Lieutenant-Governor will be everywhere received with appreciation."

IT is proposed to form a Syndicate to represent the tea-planters of the Punjab and North-West Provinces, after the manner in which the Bengal and Assam planters are represented by the Syndicate already in existence at Calcutta. The tea-planting of the Punjab is no inconsiderable industry. During the last seven years the average extent of land planted with tea, in the Punjab, has been rather over 6,678 acres. One of the plantations is in the Simla district, and covered, at the beginning of this period, 120 acres; but the size has since been reduced to 100 acres. In the Kangra valley there have been, since 1878, about 40 large plantations, and some 1,300 small plots owned chiefly by natives. The acreage in 1875 was 4,126, and in 1881 7,308. The yield of tea from the Simla and Kangra plantations has risen from about 679,950 lbs. in 1875 to 966,826 pounds in 1881. Of this quantity, the bulk, of course, comes from Kangra, which yielded in 1881 692,326 lbs. The Simla plantation, in the same year, yielded 4,500 pounds. Mr. Liotard has drawn up a memorandum on the subject, in which he points out how the proposed Syndicate could further the interests of the tea-planters and assist the development of the industry. The chief point which interests Bombay is that the best existing markets for the teas of Upper India, not counting England, being America, Persia, Turkey in Asia, Aden, and Egypt, the teas could be placed in these markets at considerably cheaper rates if exported *vid* this port than if sent through Calcutta.

THE *Statesman* is "in a position to state that the probability of the Rewah coal-fields being opened out, as soon as possible, is very great. As we announced some time back, orders have been issued for the survey of a branch line from Katni, on the East Indian Railway, towards Umaria and Sohagpore, in the Rewa territory, with a view to the development of these coalfields. The coal has recently been tested, and is found to be of a very superior quality. The scheme for facilitating traffic in the Rewah State has already reached an advanced stage, and the coal-fields will be opened out as soon as possible."

THE Allahabad paper having denounced the Secretary of State for being "superfluously cautious" in dealing with the question asked the other day in the House of Commons regarding the Burmese negotiations, and stated with its accustomed confidence and air of superior knowledge that "the public knows as much about the matter as the Government," and that "there is nothing pending," a Calcutta contemporary, the *Indian Daily News*, puts the *Pioneer* right as follows:—"We are sorry our contemporary should risk a fall, but undoubtedly there is a very great deal pending. In the first place, there is the opinion of the Mandalay Cabinet on the draft treaty taken to Mandalay by the Envoy; secondly, there is an understood, though not expressed, limit of time within which the opinion of King Theebaw on the treaty must be made known; thirdly, our contemporary ought to know that the Burmah Brigade is likely to be strengthened by a certain quantity of transport, and he ought also to know that Burmah has has become an object of interest to the Intelligence Department. Nothing has been expressed or formulated; but, for all that, a very serious settlement is pending between Burmah and India, and the settlement is not likely to be delayed. The Secretary of State, therefore, is quite right in what he says, and quite right in declining to go into the matter. If the Burmese Government choose to behave in a sensible and reasonable manner, they will probably save themselves from having to accept the terms which the Government of India may impose upon them."

AN incident occurred in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to the Bristol Musical Festival which reminds one of a passage in English history, when Sir Walter Raleigh performed a similar act. The heavy downpour of rain had rendered the streets very muddy, and upon the royal visitors arriving at Colston Hall a member of the Town Council, seeing that the Duchess, on alighting from her carriage, was about to step upon a very dirty pavement, pulled off his overcoat and threw it down, that she might use it as a carpet.

ENGLISH military travellers will learn with envy, says the *Army and Navy*, that the Russian Minister of War has assigned Colonel Prejevalsky the sum of £1,000 sterling, to publish the account of his recent journey to Thibet. "No matter how important an English traveller's researches may be, he need not look to the State for help. Yet, as in the case of Sir Charles MacGregor's journey in Khorassan, with its copious and costly illustrations, the work may become of immense value, by the growth of politics. Now that Russia is exploring and intriguing in the country between Sarakhs and Herat, MacGregor's survey, the latest and best we have, possesses value of a private character; yet, although this was foreshadowed in 1876, he was left to bring out the book himself, at his own cost."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Home Service paper from Cairo:—"If their friends could only see some of the 'mottled' darlings from the Desert, barracks, and palaces of the Abbasiyah, or from the Citadel, just now, they surely would not know their poor legs and hands and arms; for blains and boils are upon them, from bites and stings of sorts; and some aver they have been victimised by scorpions, others declare they have struggled with centipedes, and Lord Downe has reached the climax of suffering, in the shape of a 'serpent,' to which Surgeon-Major Hume Spry ascribes the lameness which afflicts his Lordship. There is really nothing to laugh at, and much to use strong language about, in reference to these worries of the flesh. The vitality of the persecutors is astounding. They revel in carbolic acid, and frisk about in *poudre insecticide*, and doses of sulphuric acid sit on them like a tonic."

"ATLAS" has been much amused by reading that "Marmion," after possessing for years an unblemished reputation, has been discovered to be an immoral production. "The funny part of the business is that the discovery has been made in the United States, the pure home of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, of that pleasant pair Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton, of the domesticated Mormons, and of the severe ascetics of Oneida Creek. How refreshing it must be for the healthy-minded American to turn from the indecencies of Scott to the sweet chastities of Mr. Walt Whitman!"

IN Germany, on the Frankfort and Fulda Railway, some interesting experiments are in progress for lighting trains with incandescent lamps. The experimental train consists of two first and second-class carriages, a saloon, a four-class carriage, and a brake van, in which latter is placed a Eaton dynamo-electric generator, and forty-four cells of accumulators, eleven of which are held in reserve. There are distributed through the train twenty-three Edison lamps. The generator is driven off one of the axles of the brake van, and feeds the lamp when the train is in motion, the current being supplied from the accumulators when it stops. So far, says *Engineering*, the experiments have been encouraging, but they have developed a number of practical difficulties which will have to be overcome before the installation is successful.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. H. HIGGINSON, R.A., will command the Royal Artillery in Sind on the departure of Colonel Carey to Mhow.

NOS. I. and V. Companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners arrived from Bombay at Kurrachee under command of Lieut. Slater, R.E., on the 8th instant.

GENERAL HARDINGE arrived at Jacobabad on the 31st October by mail-train, and was received at the railway station with due honours. His Excellency took tiffin at the Sind Horse mess, and dined the same evening at the Beluch mess. The next morning the troops were inspected in review order. His Excellency dined at the Sind Horse mess that evening, and left by the next day's afternoon train for Sibi *en route* to Quetta.

AN ENTERPRISING GUNNER.

A SERIES of audacious, and not altogether clumsy, forgeries has recently come to light. Gunner Kennedy, a clerk in the Brigade Major's Office at Lucknow, recently forged a letter in the name of Colonel Farrington, Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh Division, and procured a cheque-book from one of the banks, with which he left the office, and went to a tailor's shop, where he purchased clothes to the extent of Rs. 200, and gave a cheque for the amount purporting to be drawn by the Colonel. Before the firm could send the cheque to the bank to be cashed, he went to Mr. McCormick's billiard-room and sent one of the servants with another cheque for Rs. 200 to the Bank of Bengal to be cashed, again forging Colonel Farrington's signature. The bank, finding something suspicious, returned the cheque uncashed. Gunner Kennedy then went to Noor Mahomed's Hotel and passed another cheque successfully. That very evening he went to the railway station, and produced a printed pass with a signature, purporting to be Colonel Farrington's, which the railway station-master would not accept. It, however, but sent it to Colonel Farrington, who pronounced it a forgery. In the meanwhile Gunner Kennedy proceeded to Cawnpore, and was there arrested by the civil authorities for travelling in an upper class carriage without a pass. On a telegram being sent from Lucknow for his arrest, he was brought back in police custody. After the first day's trial the enterprising Gunner was sent to the military guard-room for safe custody, but he managed to make his escape, and went and put up at the Imperial Hotel, where he passed himself off as a Transport Officer, and sent some receipts to the Treasury to be cashed. The Transport Officer finding the documents not to be in order, made them over to the police, who immediately re-arrested the culprit at the hotel. Kennedy is now awaiting his trial by the N.-W. P. High Court on the 20th of this month.—*Lucknow Express.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.—The barometer has risen except in the south of Madras and Ceylon. The conditions are about normal, the readings being high in the central part of the Peninsula, and low in the southern part of the Bay of Bengal and South India. The wind is generally north-easterly over the Bay, but slight in force; while variable airs and calms prevail in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. The weather is fine, and the air generally drier than the average. Showers have fallen on the east coast. Rain to-day:—Bangalore and Vizagapatam, ½ inch.

Nov. 11.—The barometer has risen everywhere. The change is brisk except in the south-west of the Bay. North-east monsoon breezes are blowing over the Bay and the surrounding coasts; easterly winds prevail in Southern India and south-east winds in Central India and the Punjab. The air is rather damper, except in the Punjab and lower Bengal; but the sky is almost cloudless except on the Coromandel and Malabar Coast. The rainfall is confined to the south-west of the Bay. Rain to-day:—Colombo, ¾ inch. Previously, Rajahmundry had 3½ inches, and Gauhati 1 inch.

Nov. 12.—The barometric changes are slight and unimportant, and the distribution is unaltered: the area of high readings lying over the centre and north of the Peninsular, and low pressure being south of the Bay of Bengal, so that north-west monsoon winds prevail over the Bay and surrounding coasts. The weather is fine except in the south of Madras, but the humidity is increasing. Rain to-day:—Slight showers at Coimbatore and Rangoon. Previously, Coimbatore had ½ inch.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, King's Own Regt., Esplanade, evening.
Promenade Concert, Temple Bar, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre: "Lady of Lyons," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 11th:—Canton (s, from Marseilles. Yesterday:—Goa (s), London; and Ross-shire (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ilios (s), to Kurrachee; and Pehlwan (s), Bhowsuggur.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Regiment, at the Esplanade bandstand, this evening:—

Overture	Les Vepres Sicilliennes, Verdi.
Quartetto and Chorus	Elijah ..... Mendelssohn.
Valse	Friedens Palmen ..... Kela Bela.
Grand selection	Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Valse	Tres Jolie ..... Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Ranald entered the dock yesterday.

THE S. P. C. A.—The Secretary asks us to state that Mr. Naranjee Purmanand has made a donation of Rs. 100 to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sanklee Tank, Byculla, on the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown, who was found drowned in that tank. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

LOST.—Jumnadas Davidas, living in Kalbadevi-road, has reported to the police that on Saturday last his daughter-in-law, aged four years, lost a gold ear-ornament set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 325, while passing along the road between his house and Hanooman-lane.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Abdool Raiman Abdul Cadur, aged two-and-a-half years. Deceased was burnt severely, by his clothes having caught fire, on the 9th instant. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Vishram Waljee and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector King, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with gaming with cards, dice, and money in a common gaming-house at Trimbuck Purishram-street. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The meeting of this company which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon was adjourned, for want of a quorum, until next Monday. When the day of the meeting was fixed some time ago, it was not foreseen that some of the shareholders, at least, might be away enjoying the Dewalee holidays.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Rajun Babun, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession fifteen gold rings, thirteen tolas of gold, and a neck-ornament set with precious stones and pearls, of the collective value of Rs. 350, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS OF ORNAMENTS.—Ranoo, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 150, the property of Govindjee Kheppa. Being an old offender, she was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.—Rama Krishna was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 50, the property of Rukmee, woman. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.—The steamer Ross-shire, 1,361 tons, Captain William Hewat, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Cardiff, which port she left on the 9th October *vid* Suez and Aden. She brought a cargo of coals for Kurrachee, and the following passengers: From Cardiff—Major and Mrs. Harington, Captain and Mrs. Turnbull; from Suez—Dr. Hudson, Sergeant Wilson, and 211 followers. The Ross-shire also brought from Suez 306 mules, 2 ponies, and 1 horse. The mules will be disembarked to-day in the Prince's Dock, and will be encamped on the Esplanade.

ST. STANISLAUS INSTITUTION, BANDORA.—A correspondent informs us that there was an entertainment given on Saturday, the 11th instant, by the teachers and pupils of the above institution, to their Superior, the Rev. M. Durach, S. J. The spacious school-room on the upper floor was tastefully decorated with flags and lamps. The programme was a good one, and was carried out with great success. The entertainment commenced at 6 p.m. with a selection played by the school band. When the band had finished, pupils successively sang a congratulatory song, by three young lads, which was heartily appreciated. Next came an Egyptian interlude," entitled "Sport on a Lark," in which Messrs. J. Siqueira, M. D'Aguiar, and S. Pereira took part, the last-mentioned taking the part of Billy remarkably to perfection. The "A. B. C." vocal duet by Messrs. Blackwell, D'Costa, and Dias was warmly applauded. The evening's entertainment was concluded with a few excellent and inspiring Conference speeches presented by Messrs. J. Siqueira, S. Pereira, and M. D'Aguiar. The teachers and pupils worked very hard, in order that a pleasing evening might be spent, and they at the same time subscribed for the handsome and costly presents (a chandelier, stole, etc.) which they gave to the Reverend Father.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE MADRASA-I-HASHAMYA.—A Mahomedan meeting was called on Saturday last at the Zakaria Mosque to distribute prizes to the successful students of the Madrasa-i-Hashamya. Among those present were Kazi Abdul Latif, Kazi Shaikh Muhammad, Maulawi Abdul Hamid, Maulawi Syid Abdul Fattah, Syud Hisamuddin Asafa-i, Syud Zain-ul-abidin, Mr. Cassumboodin Trabjee, the Hon. Budrooddin Trabjee, Khan Bahadoor Dr. S. H. Kasim, Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Haji Ghulam Muhammad Munshi, Haji Sulaiman Abdul Wahid, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Shaikh Abdool bin Kasim, Maulawi Abdul Kadir Jitekar, Haji Abdussattar, and many others. Maulawi Syud Abdul Fattah was requested to distribute the prizes. Maulawi Muhammad Siddik, the head-master and manager of the Madrasa, read the report, which was to the following effect:—This Madrasa was established by Haji Hasha.n Nurani, in 1290 Hejira. It has gradually increased to such an extent as to be a source pleasing to see. Rewards and prizes to the successful candidates. There are at present almost 500 students of different tribes of the Mahomedan community attending it. They are divided into 12 classes, viz., 7 classes for reading the holy Koran, 1 for Persian, 1 for Urdu, 1 class for Arabic, 1 for Urdu, and 1 for Gujerati. No fees are charged, nor is any remuneration received; and poor boys get books free. Besides, there are 6 students who are lodged, boarded, and clothed, and get books free from the donor. A few boys recited some sentences of the Koran, a few Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani verses, and a few Gujerati poetry. Prize books of the value of about Rs. 200 from Haji Gulam Muhammad Munshi and Haji Yusuf, were distributed to 257 students by Maulawi Syid Abdul Fattah, who also handed a shawl to the manager and a turban to each of the teachers. Mr. Cassumboodin subsequently made a short speech, praising the generosity of the founder, and blessing and encouraging the students. Haji Hasham, the founder of the institution, then thanked the Maulawi and those present. Nosegays and rosewater were distributed to all, and the meeting dissolved.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—The s. s. St. Columbia is now lying alongside of the Merewether Pier discharging stores and mules from Egypt, which constitute her cargo. The hydraulic cranes are being, for the first time, used, and are working in a very satisfactory manner. There can be no doubt of this pier being of infinite value to Government for such purposes, and also for use in landing railway material; but for the general trade of the port we require a system of wharves in and about the position now occupied by the Native-bunder. We trust that the proposals leading to this much-desired end which are now being considered may meet with the support and result which their great importance demands.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th November, 1882, was 40,987 maunds, and in money Rs. 5,324. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

—	Week ending 4th Nov., 1882.	Week ending 5th Nov., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	8,339	7,462	877	..
Amount Rs.	5,594	5,330	264	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	40,185	122,514	..	82,329
Amount Rs.	11,416	32,906	..	21,490
JAGHEE—				
Weight Mds.	8,385	5,773	2,612	..
Amount Rs.	3,096	2,190	906	..
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	135	121	14	..
Amount Rs.	262	305	..	43
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	13,961	12 010	1,921	..
Amount Rs.	11,244	10,896	348	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	32,874	42,157	..	9,283
Amount Rs.	5,922	5,190	732	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	41,027	8,783	32,244	..
Amount Rs.	16,996	3,222	13,774	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	4,192	5,666	..	1,474
Amount Rs.	2,184	3,148	..	964
S. R. MATE-RIALS—				
Weight Mds.	2,334	3,073	..	739
Amount Rs.	1,025	2,940	..	1,915
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	1,7648	15,514	2,134	..
Amount Rs.	1,670	1,284	386	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	12,689	6,519	6,140	..
Amount Rs.	3,567	3,827	..	260
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	79,659	72,763	6,896	..
Amount Rs.	36,207	33,369	2,838	..
Weight Mds.	261,428	302,415	..	40,987
Amount Rs.	99,183	104,5?7	..	5,324

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

We have been informed that the Viceregal Government had instructed all the local Governments to get the famous Resolution translated in the vernaculars and freely distributed. It is said that, in accordance with this, the Bombay Government had the whole thing printed in Gujerati, but that the printed sheets are lying unnoticed in some corner, and not one single sheet has been issued to the public.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

A NEW CLOTH MARKET.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears that a number of cloth merchants have undertaken to build a new cloth market at Baherkote, opposite the Khara Talao. It is said that the shops have been taken up already.

AN INAMDAR ON THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT POLICY.

SOME months ago when the Bombay Government invited the views and suggestions of Local Funds' Committee on the subject of the government of India Resolutions, an enlightened Inamdar submitted to the district authorities the followin paper which almost expresses our own wishes and sentiments. We (*Guzerat Mitra*) give here the document in full inviting the attention of the local and supreme governments thereon. We shall be glad to see our contemporaries discussing the merits of this paper:—

The respective positions of both the Government of Bombay and the Supreme Government deserve to be sympathized with. Sympathy is due to the Bombay Government, because of their apprehensions as to the success of the measure initiated by the Government of India, and to the latter because they are determined to teach the various communities in India to govern for themselves.

The only practical and straightforward course now left is to find out the golden mean between these two natural attitudes. We have not sufficient papers and individual opinions attached to this reference to enable a comprehensive view being taken of all the questions started in the government resolutions. I would therefore suggest that a meeting of the Committee be held, in which every individual opinion should be considered, and none sent out to Government till full deliberations of the Committee have been invited on the views put forth by the members. My own view is—a careful trial should be given to the scheme of self-government as pointed out by the Supreme Government. It will not be possible to follow every detail of the instructions laid down by them; but substantially the trial called for should be made. It may not be possible just now to find a good working board of less significance than a taluka or district board, but some commencement under full official guidance may be made. It will not be well if every one of the district officials should use his own funds exclusively for its narrowest interests. This extreme jealousy should be guarded against. The villages, should be taught to recognize those principles of expenditure which may conduce to the general good of a group of villages, and also to that of a taluka as representing the interests of the groups of which such taluka may be formed. At the same time a village should have a voice in the disposal of its own funds, when those funds are required for meeting a pressing want of that village. At proper times a taluka may employ its general funds in the interests of a village, especially, when it may have to struggle with unusual difficulties which it could not possibly overcome. A system of mutual sympathy, help and tolerance should pervade the whole of the self-government as it ascends from a village, to a district as a whole. This is one way of forming a consistent and humanized administration.

The executive authorities now naturally exercise very considerable control in matters of the local and other funds. I am not surprised at this, because sufficient capacity has not been shown by my countrymen to take this control in their own hands and direct them efficiently. At the same time there is the unfortunate impression, that the official element its all powerful, and that it will not permit non-official members to carry out their own independent views. The causes of this official ascendancy are various and complicated, and differ in different localities and circumstances. At one place, there may not exist intelligent members. At another, if they are intelligent they may not be of an independent mould of mind. At a third, members may be of a selfish and grasping character, influenced by notions of their own closely guarded good. At a fourth, the non-official element, in a minority, might be out-voted by the official majority, simply because the former may have very good public grounds not to coalesce with the later. At a fifth, non-officials may have neither sufficient, moral or mental capacity to have a better notion of their duties and responsibilities than such as may be dictated to them by officials. At a sixth place, again official ascendancy may be due to mutual conflicts and jealousies among the non-officials themselves or to the independence expressed by a less significant official element disregarded by the non-official, a part of the latter, or the whole of it, siding with the powerful official party. A remedy which would neutralize such a prejudiced state of things must surely be subtle, and at the same time powerful and comprehensive.

As it will not be quite in the interests of the public to leave absolute authority in the hands of a non-official majority, so it does not seem proper that officials should always treat non-officials as puppets, or as a rule, reject their opinions and remonstrances. In both instances, broad and comparatively elevated public interests must suffer to the discredit of government and the people whom the non-officials may represent. There is thus no scope for any autocratic or inflexible ruling which can be applied on a dead level to all parts of the province. Some system must, therefore, be devised of mutual checks and mutual emulation, by which a spirit of doing continuous public good may be evoked on both sides. Numerical majority on the side of officials should be held in abeyance for some time, till at least the non-officials have proved their incapacity to administer public funds unselfishly and judiciously. A working majority should be accorded to non-officials, wherever this can be done with any degree of certainty. The official element should be of a various character to elicit practical experience of the affected branches of the administration. The Board should keep a careful record of every proceeding, either connected with expenditure, revenue, or any other matter transpiring in the meetings. The Secretary or the representative officer of the Committee should be an officer not working in Government office. Periodical budgets or motions of expenditure should be brought forward by the official portion of the Committee on behalf of the people whose funds are administered; but motions for expenditure may also be brought forward by official members. When expenditures are thus generally initiated by non-officials, the latter should produce a full and impartial statement on the budget, &c., and must be at liberty to point out a maturer or more equitable plan of expenditure, and so forth. The non-officials must be left free to adopt, modify or reject the motions brought forward. The official statement should be fully recorded, as also the reasons assigned by non-officials for rejecting, modifying or adopting the official proposition. Chief proceedings of this character should always be looked into by superior authorities or committees whose unbiassed views should be recorded as also those of the ultimate and highest authority in the Presidency. A true index may thus be gained of the influence exercised by various boards and the different parts of a board. The number of members elected in a village or taluka might generally be proportionate to the amount of funds forthcoming from that village or taluka, the principal officials issuing general instructions to the people in a patriotic spirit as to the sort of members they were required to return, and the responsibilities they were expected to discharge. Members would be liable to re-election or withdrawal after at least three years. The executive authorities should be at liberty to keep on record the views and proceedings of the members elected by the people for the information and guidance of the ultimate authorities. All proceedings with reference to a board or Committee should be regularly published in the *District Gazette* to be started at the expense of the district, every district subscribing to the *Gazette* of all other districts. The *Gazettes* will be an agency of great mutual enlightenment, help, and warning. District boards, or committees, will supervise municipalities, and taluka and other minor committees, will be competent authorities for ascertaining and designing the general needs of the district which would conduce to the good of the largest possible number while individual taluka representation will secure attention for the real wants of a taluka. A conjoint action of the rural and district boards, when brought about systematically, must ensure expenditures being incurred which would be fair in proportion, just to the general interests of each of Taluka of district. A district will also thus be able to claim its fair share in the imperial revenue as regards all those branches of administration which are ministered to by imperial resources. The local and divisional authorities will have left a control to exercise of altogether a superior character, for a great room for this will be opened owing to the deficiecies of the rural and taluka boards which will always require corrections. The plan suggested for the publicity of all expenditures and proceedings of various boards, as also the practically unlimited right of supervision which the divisional, and presidential authorities can exercise, when attempted in a legitimate manner, must encourage the representatives of the people to work for the public good, or, whereever suitable persons may be wanting, the self-governing boards of course must collapse, the executive authorities legitimately assuming the function of the former. The failures here and there will only be temporary; the satisfactory working of the boards elsewhere will, however, always be a source of envy and chagrin to the localities whose independence may be lost till they would attempt to claim it back under more favourable conditions. The executive authorities will, however, have a salutary check, though an indirect one, through the executive agency of boards or councils, the former imparting a more business-like or practical tone to the latter than is can of itself possess. There is no doubt that the boards and councils will at the outset require an active guidance from the executive authorities. An active guidance may mean usurpation of the authority of others, as much as well-minded efforts to regulate it, with a view to render itself respecting and self-sustaining. It is this latter vigilance which local authorities should be empowered and encouraged to exercise, and self-government can thus be rendered a *fait accompli* in places where the Spirit is tolerably good material for the same. But no self-government can really be worthy of its name unless it operates on the fullest possible information relating to the condition of any district, and always displays a working strength tolerably replete with efficiency and integrity. I am sure that these virtues will not all be had at once, and would even have to be generated by the worthiness and ability shown by the local authorities in training up the representatives of the people as their sincere wellwishers and powerful elevators. I have purposely made my remarks more general than particular, so that I may be able to bring to bear on the respective positions of the Bombay and Supreme Governments, and to the local question of self-government which now rest for disposal with so sensible and able functionaries as our present Collector and Revenue Commissioner. I beg these humble views may be placed before them for transmission to the highly enlightened Government of Sir James Fergusson, and that of the worthy statesman of this country,—I mean Lord Ripon.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA THEATRE.—The last *Australasian* says that Miss Louise Pomeroy concluded a satisfactory visit to Brisbane by some songs at the residence of the Governor. This lady and company have already left Australia, to appear here at the Corinthian Theatre.—*Statesman.*

A "LOOTING" A CRICKET CLUB.—The other day the "Town Cricket and Football Club," having their tent and grounds on the *maidan*, suffered a serious loss by the bats, wickets, and balls, belonging to the Club, having been stolen by some European loafers. These visited the tent at night, and after firmly fencing the watchman to two benches by means of cords, broke open the box and walked off with four bats, two sets of wickets, and three balls; but a football in the same box did not take the fancy of the marauders, and was left behind. The unfortunate watchman had to remain in his unenviable position until relieved by one of the members who visited the tent. The loss to the club amounts to about Rs. 50.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

TIGERS FOR THE PEOPLE'S PARK.—Three tigers were on Wednesday night brought down by the mail train of the Madras Railway from Hyderabad, secured in cages for the Madras People's Park. These tigers were presented by the Nabob of Hyderabad.—*Madras Mail.*

ELEPHANTS FROM BANGALORE.—Seven elephants were despatched to Hyderabad last Wednesday morning by the North-West mail train from Bangalore, to be lodged in the menagerie at that place. These elephants are said to have been presented by the Mysore Prince to Sir Salar Jung, as a gift.—*Madras Mail.*

RESIGNATION OF GUARDS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—We hear that a number of guards on the Madras Railway are voluntarily tendering their resignation of the Company's service, alleging as their reason the poor prospect of promotion. About twelve men have already left, and as they happen to be the better-paid men of their class, it is surmised that some other railway probably the G. I. P., is offering them inducements to leave the Madras Company. Mr. Condor, the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P., has a good opinion of Madras guards, and readily engages their services.—*Madras Mail*

OBITUARY.—The mail has, we regret to say, brought us news of the untimely death, at Tunbridge Wells on the 15th ultimo, of Mr. C. Moncrieff Lawson, eldest son of Mr. C. A. Lawson, of Madras. It is not more than two years ago that young Mr. Lawson came out to the *Mail* to become its manager, and subsequently its sub-editor. Before his arrival in India he was apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health. About a year ago, however, he had a bad attack of hoemorrhage of the lungs, from the effects of which he never thoroughly recovered. In June last his health showed such unmistakable symptoms of failing, that the doctors ordered him home. The change of climate, however, failed to bring the hoped-for return of strength. He was only twenty-one years of age, but had already shown capacities—not the least of which was his ability as a shorthand writer—which promised well for his future career in connection with Indian journalism.—*Madras Mail.*

MADRAS *vs.* BANGALORE.—The single lawn-tennis match was played yesterday (Wednesday) morning, at the Madras Club, Mr. H. C. King representing Madras and Dr. Benson Bangalore, and resulted, after a very close and exciting game, in favour of Madras. Mr. King won the first sett after five all had been called. The second sett was won by Dr. Benson, somewhat easily, and so was the third, Mr. King se

and for its transport upon other Departments, which are too apt to look upon medical calls as but of comparatively slight importance, tends to make the arrangements for mounting the hospitals, and for carrying forward the necessary material for the service of the sick, often very incomplete, and, at the outset especially, insufficient."

THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

It need scarcely be remarked that the formation of the heroic little army which England possesses and which has just shown its aptitude to "go anywhere and do anything," was a work which could not have been accomplished by the statesmanship of the past without utilising to the fullest extent the warlike qualities with which the Saxon, Gaelic, Erse, and Cymbrian populations of these islands have been fortunately endowed. Hence it has taken about 200 years to bring it to its present state of perfection, referring, of course, to the welding of the military elements of the various races into one strong and homogeneous whole. The valour and prowess of the Gaelic race, which was the last to be added to the ranks of the British army, may be said to have been in their cradle during the wars with Edward, and from that epoch these virtues gradually grew steadier and more disciplined until they culminated in those deeds of wondrous daring which made the name of Scotia famous in song and story throughout the globe. It has been remarked that in the songs of a nation can be traced its previous history, and those of Scotland in former days were of a stirring and warlike character. Indeed, to gain a name in war was at one time the first object of the Gaelic race, though it was always sought rather in defence than aggression. Strong, hardy, sinewy, and of fine muscular development, the Highlander of the olden days was ever the *beau ideal* of a mountain warrior, while his habits of clanship would seem to have peculiarly fitted him

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BOLTON & COMPANY,

1883.
LETTS'S DIARIES
of
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
at our
USUAL LOW PRICES,
also
A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF OFFICE REQUISITES, &c.
BOLTON AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Seeond-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are now lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms	32 by 22
Do. do.	3 by 21
Field Officers	29 by 17
Captains	24 by 14
Rowtee	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Rowtee in Circular form	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4

FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

For General Officers Weighing	200 lbs.
Do. Commanding Officers	150 lbs.
Do. Officers	90 lbs.
Sepoys of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.
ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
Government Tent Contractor & General Merchant.
ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents [illegible]

[illegible]

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277 3 1	1876	£2,492,950 1 4
1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 34,86,275.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

Fifteen Rupees.	THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.
Twenty Rupees.	
Thirty-four Rupees.	

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.
THE following MACHINERY are for SALE at the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company's Mills, THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILL, at Tardeo, and the DINSHAW PETIT MILL, at Parel. They can be seen at work up to 15th November next.
AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.
TWO PAIRS of SELF-ACTING MULES on Smith's Patent principles made by P. and J. Macgregor of Manchestor, each of 600 spindles and 1¼ in. in gauge, one end to a boss, self weighted back and front rollers, complete, and now at work.
FOUR SLUBBING FRAMES of 48 spindles each, 10" by 6¼" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.
FOUR INTERMEDIATE FRAMES of 80 spindles, each 10" by 5" bobbin, loose boss, top rollers to front line, single centrifugal pressers, complete, and now at work.
TREE SINGLE HEATER LAP MACHINES, 48 cards, made by John Tatham on Lord's patterns, Patent feeders, complete, and now at work.
THREE DOUBLE BEATER SCUTCHERS for 48 cards, one Machine with Lord's Patent piano feeders and two Machines with Lord's feeder, complete, and now a work.
AT THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, PAREL.
SIXTY-SIX POWER LOOMS, under pick, 32 reed space, by Smith Brothers, with chains complete, and now at work.
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will find in taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

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